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in the compendious form which characterizes this series of text-books. Although the main principles in equity pleading are not very abstruse or complicated, yet their application to the facts of particular cases has produced a vast number of subordinate rules of procedure, which are laid down by the courts for the most part only incidentally in their opinions on the merits of all sorts of equity cases, and are therefore not easily ascertained without the aid of some work in which they are collected and systematically arranged. In the construction of this manual, which is designed as a work of reference for practitioners as well as a text-book for students, the author has followed the same plan as in his *Handbook of Common-Law Pleading*. He deals with the whole subject of chancery procedure in this country in a thorough and orderly manner, taking up in succession the topics of Parties, Proceedings in an Equitable Suit, the form of Bills in Equity, with the particular rules applicable to the different varieties of bills, the Demurrer, the Plea, the Answer, and the Replication. The similarities and contrasts between the systems of pleading at common law and in equity are pointed out, and the application of the rules of Equity Procedure to Code Pleadings is frequently noticed. The historical treatment of the subject, necessarily brief, is remarkably good, and should be useful to students. To the practitioner, the systematic arrangement and full citation of authorities will be points of value.

R. G.

A TREATISE ON FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES AND CREDITORS' BILLS.
By Frederick S. Wait, of the New York Bar. Third Edition. New
York: Baker, Voorhis, & Co. 1897. pp. lxvii, 834.

The purpose and tone of Mr. Wait's work are best indicated in his own vigorous words: "Since the general abolition of imprisonment for contract debts, dishonest people have grown bolder and more reckless, and the power of creditors to enforce payment of just obligations has been correspondingly diminished. . . . The cunning devices and intricate schemes resorted to by debtors to elude the vigilance of creditors would, if no moral turpitude was involved, challenge admiration. . . . It will be our purpose to elucidate the principles of law affecting conveyances made by debtors in fraud of creditors, both in this country and in England, to collate the authorities, and to point out, somewhat at length, the practical methods by which such collusive trusts can be successfully exposed and unravelled, the property regained for the creditors, and the prevalent modern tendency of debtors to hinder, delay, and defraud their creditors by colorable transfers and secret trusts, correspondingly depressed. Bills filed to reach equitable assets, not subject to execution, will necessarily receive incidental consideration." In connection with the principal subjects here mentioned, the author treats fully many practically important questions concerning, for instance, the parties necessary, the forms of procedure, the different sorts of relief, intention, consideration, indicia of fraud, evidence, "spendthrift trusts," preferences, and jurisdictional questions. Mr. Wait's point of view is the right one, his work is thorough, and his style forcible. This new edition contains much valuable new matter, besides additional citations largely increasing its usefulness.

R. G.